

EXCHANGES.
Closing Quotations:
S.T. London, 24.14.14.
On Demand 24.4.15.14.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1861.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR

Barometer 30.01.

December 30, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 60 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 77

December 30, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 64
Humidity 90

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1916.

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\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

HISTORIC DESPATCH BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

December 29, 7.05 a.m.
In a despatch of about 16,000 words, dated December 23, General Sir Douglas Haig deals "in bare outline with important occurrences" concerning the British part of the battle of the Somme, "one of the greatest, if not the greatest, struggles which has ever taken place."

He begins by explaining why the offensive was so long delayed; namely, because of the necessity of great numbers of men and munitions, and also because of the fact that a large proportion of the officers and men were far from being fully trained. For these reasons the longer it was delayed the better, but it was evident from the German attack on Verdun and the Austrian offensive in the Trentino, that "the strain might become too great to be borne unless timely relief of action was taken."

Sir Douglas mentions the stupendous preparations, including the accumulation of vast stores of all kinds near the front, the construction of new railways with different gauges, gun emplacements, trench tramways, dugouts for ammunition, food and water, engineering material, and scores of miles of deep communication trenches. Numerous well-boring had also to be sunk, and 121 miles of water mains laid.

Sir Douglas Haig defines the three-fold object of the offensive. The first was the relief of Verdun; the second, to assist the Allies in other theatres of war, by stopping the further transfer of enemy troops from the west; and the third, to wear down the strength of the enemy.

Then Sir Douglas describes the actual operations, necessarily covering a good deal of the ground of previous, but more brief, despatches. He emphasises three main phases of the battle. The first was the "considerable confusion and disorganisation in the enemy's ranks," caused by the attacks beginning in July; the second was the operations from July 14 to July 17, which gave us the command of the southern crest of the main plateau between Delville Wood and Bazentin le Petit, with the subsequent prolonged struggle for the mastery, "wherein, though progress was slow and difficult, the confidence of the men in their ability to win was never shaken. By October 1 they had established a fighting superiority which has left its mark on the enemy." The third phase was that in which we pushed down to the lower part of the ridge and extended our flanks from Morval to Thiepval.

Sir Douglas Haig claims that all three objectives of the battle were achieved. "Any one of these results by itself would have justified the battle of the Somme, but the attainment of all three amply compensates for the sacrifices of ourselves and our Allies in bringing us a long way towards final victory." He says that the fact that the strength of the enemy in November on the Western front was greater than in July, despite the abandonment of the Verdun offensive, justifies the first two claims. Regarding the third claim, he admits that any statement must depend to some degree on estimates. Nevertheless, there is sufficient evidence to show that, undoubtedly, the enemy's losses in men and material were considerably higher than those of the Allies, while morally our advantage was greater. Four-fifths of the enemy divisions on the Western front were thrown successively into the battle of the Somme, some twice and some even thrice. Undoubtedly towards the end of the operations the enemy's power of resistance was very seriously diminished. These results, by troops the vast majority of which were raised and trained during the war, constitute a feat of which the history of our nation contains no equal.

General Sir Douglas Haig concludes by saying: "The enemy's power is not yet broken, nor is it possible to estimate the period before the objects for which the Allies are fighting will be attained. But the battle of the Somme has placed beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects. The German Army is the mainstay of the Central Powers and full half of the Army, despite all the advantages of being on the defensive, supported by strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme. Neither the victors nor the vanquished will forget this, and though bad weather has given the enemy a respite, there will undoubtedly be many thousands in his ranks who will begin the new campaign with little confidence in their ability to resist our assault."

Features of the Despatch.

December 29, 1.35 p.m.
One of the features of Sir Douglas Haig's despatch is the marked sobriety of the language. No units, brigades or divisions are particularised, in order not to give information to the enemy: "Suffice it to say that the troops were comprised of men from every part of the United Kingdom and Empire."

The only names mentioned are those of General Sir E. Rawlinson and General H. Gough, commanding the Fourth and Fifth Armies.

General Sir E. Allenby, who carried out the subsidiary attack on Gommecourt on July 1, states that preparations for the battle were carried out under General Rawlinson's orders, and that General Gough was placed in charge of that portion of the front after July 1, in order to enable General Rawlinson to concentrate on the main battle area.

Other Features.

December 29, 3.20 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in his despatch, refers to the dreadful weather during October and November, which turned the trenches into deep mud channels and prevented our men's taking full advantage of the favourable situation created by their advances, at a time when there was good ground for hoping that they would achieve yet more important successes.

Sir Douglas pays a tribute to the splendid co-operation, throughout the battle, of the Artillery and Flying Corps, and points out that air-mastery entails a constant and liberal supply of machines. He speaks of the great part played by machine-guns, chiefly from a defensive point of view; and also of the usefulness of the "tank". He affirms: "We maintain our tunnelling superiority, thus safeguarding our trenches. The skill, enterprise and courage of the our tunnellers is remarkable. Thanks to them, the enemy has nowhere obtained any important mining success."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE PEACE OVERTURES.

The Tsar's Outspoken Message.

December 28, 9.55 a.m.
The Tsar, in an Order to the Army and Navy, says: "The enemy's strength is apparently waning, while that of the Allies is continually growing. Germany feels that complete defeat and retribution are near. As when her war strength was superior she suddenly declared war, now, feeling her weakness, she suddenly offers peace, particularly desiring to begin negotiations before her military talent is exhausted, and simultaneously creating a false impression of strength by her temporary success in Rumania, who is inexperienced in modern warfare. But the Allies now in their turn are able to negotiate peace at a time favourable to themselves. That time has not arrived. The enemy is not yet driven out of occupied territories. Russia's attainment of the tasks created by the war—the regaining of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, and the creation of a new Poland—is as yet not guaranteed. Who dares to think that he who began the war will have the power to conclude it when he chooses? Peace will only be possible after the enemy is driven out of our borders and we are given real guarantees for a permanent peace."

French Socialists Scout Peace.

December 28, 2.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a Congress of French Socialists has passed a resolution counting the Peace Note and emphasising that the Allies must vigorously continue the effort for national defence.

Italian Republicans' Manifesto.

December 28, 2.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that the Republicans have issued a manifesto urging a continuation of the war until national aspirations are satisfied.

A Scandinavian Note.

December 29, 1.35 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that Sweden, Norway and Denmark have each sent a Note to the Belligerents, expressing Scandinavia's strongest adherence to President Wilson's proposals, and saying they consider they would be wanting in duty to their peoples and to humanity if they failed to support any action contributing to end the ever-growing moral and material suffering and losses entailed by the war.

Germany Realises the Truth.

December 29, 7.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Koelnische Zeitung* says there are indications that the efforts towards peace will be unsuccessful, because the Entente will not accept the German conditions, namely no discussion of the responsibility for the war and no subjection of Germany.

WAR COMFORTS.

Reply to Critics of India.

December 28, 2.45 p.m.
The Viceroy, in a letter to the *Times*, replies to statements by Sir Edward Ward and others in the English Press, suggesting that nothing had been done in India to supply comforts to the troops in Mesopotamia, and that it had been left to voluntary associations in England to take up the matter.

The Viceroy recapitulates the work of the Indian Comforts Fund, the Red Cross Fund and other organisations in India, and concludes by paying a tribute to the industry and devotion of the women of India in voluntary work for the troops.

THE GREEK SITUATION.

Royalists Still Creating Trouble.

December 28, 2.45 p.m.
Telegrams from Venizelist quarters at Salonica state that Royalists are actively and systematically extirpating pro-Entente feeling. Prominent people at Volo have submitted to indignities, while pro-Venizelists at the last election have been arrested and their premises looted.

Support for the National Army.

December 28, 2.45 p.m.
Greeks in Egypt are enthusiastically supporting the National Defence Army. The Provisional Government at Salonica is forming labour battalions.

A Greek Request.

December 29, 7.25 p.m.
The Greek Government has presented a Note to the Entente requesting the raising of the blockade.

CANADA AND CONSCRIPTION.

December 28, 2.45 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa, Sir Robert Borden has declared that he would adopt conscription if necessary.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE BALKAN STRUGGLE.

Battles Still in Progress.

December 29, 4.30 p.m.
A wireless Russian official message states that the enemy advance in the Oltus Valley. Battles are proceeding for the domination of the heights to the east of Sosenno. The enemy pressed back the Rumanians one verst north and south of the Kasino River, to the west of Govecha. We repulsed attacks to the north of Rimnik Serat, on the left bank, and on the Rionik Railway near Rimnik Serat, as far as Boldo, near Filipashti station.

Rumania Army to be Re-organised.

December 29, 5.10 p.m.
A Jassy message says that M. Bratianu, Rumanian Minister for War, has issued a proclamation to the effect that the Rumanian Army has only withdrawn in order to re-organise. It will, he says, again be at its full strength in a few months' time. It is still receiving munitions and war material.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Strong German Attack.

December 29, 4.15 p.m.
A French communique states: "After an intense bombardment, the Germans strongly attacked on a front of over three kilometres from west of Hill 304 to the east of Deadman Hill. The attack was broken by our fire, and only some fractions of the enemy penetrated a trench to the south of Deadman Hill. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down on the 27th inst."

Fine Aerial Work.

December 28, 15.05 p.m.
A French communique states: "Thirteen British naval aeroplanes dropped a ton of bombs on blast furnaces at Drillingen. French aeroplanes heavily bombed railway stations at Montmedy and Pierrepont to the east of Longuyon; factories at Taionville and Jœuf in the Briey coalfield; and blast furnaces at Rombach and Hagondange. Two dirigibles bombed factories at Hagondange and ironworks at Neunkirchen."

EAST AFRICAN SUCCESSES.

December 28, 2.45 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Lourenco Marques states that the Portuguese have occupied posts at Matchemba and Nengadi. The Germans have retired to the left bank of the Ruvuma River, where the Portuguese hold a factory.

A SCOTTISH AMALGAMATION.

December 29, 4.10 a.m.
The amalgamation is announced of the Scottish firms of David Colville, steelmakers, and Archibald Russell, coalowners, employing 14,000 men.

ACCELERATING SHIPBUILDING.

December 29, 4.10 a.m.
The Shipping Controller has appointed an Advisory Committee composed of shipping experts to consider the acceleration of new merchant shipbuilding and the general administration of the new merchant shipbuilding programme, which will be undertaken by the Controller.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

The British on the Somme.

December 28, 1.45 a.m.
A French war correspondent indicates that the taking over by the British of the new portion of the Somme front was completed at Christmas.

Tommy's "Off Season".

December 29, 2.25 a.m.
Although no operations on a big scale on the British front are at present being carried out, the Germans are never given a moment's peace. The correspondent of "La Liberte" on the British front relates that never a day elapses without a raid on the German lines, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy and keeping the Germans continually on tenter-hooks, never knowing where the next blow will fall. The result of this harassing has exceeded all expectations. Besides the raids, the British artillery fire becomes ever heavier. The big guns are unceasingly showering shells behind the enemy front, particularly on the lines of communication, seriously hampering the supply services. And this is what the Tommies call the "off season."

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

LONDON'S FOG.

London, Received, December 28.
London experienced the thickest fog for years last evening. All street traffic was stopped, and the train services were disorganised.

CARGO WAR RISKS.

New State Provision for Goods in Port Transit.

With the approval of the Board of Trade the War Risks Advisory Committee have agreed to the following more comprehensive clause being substituted for the "Institute" Clause No. 8, hitherto included in the Government policy:—

"It is agreed to extend the protection of this policy, including risks of aircraft, to goods whilst in craft during the voyage, and to goods in transit by any course of transit within the limits of the port of destination, the risk on goods arriving for transshipment, on a further voyage not hereby limited to cease on their discharge from transshipping craft or on delivery on the quay, as the case may be."

Now the position is that as long as the goods insured under the Government War Risks (Cargo) Policy are in water transit between warehouse or depot and ship, or vice versa, the policy will cover them. If they be landed during such transit, then the War Risks (Cargo) Policy will cease to cover them whilst they are on the quay, and they will, if insured under a Government Aircraft Policy, come under the protection of that policy, reverting to the protection of the War Risks (Cargo) Policy on being again put into craft. The clause set out above is held to apply to current as well as to future insurance, and no endorsement will be required on certificates of insurance.

In Memoriam.

A granite column in memory of the late Mr. A. G. Vanderbilt, who went down with the *Lusitania*, is to be erected on Holmwood Common, near Dorking, by the London Coaching Club. The spot chosen is close to the main road from London to Brighton along which Mr. Vanderbilt used to drive his coach, the Venture. The plan has been submitted to the Dorking Rural District Council for approval. It is intended to erect similar memorials at other spots on the route. Lord Leconfield is interesting himself in the scheme, and the arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Alan Lupton.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, January 6.

City Hall—8 P.M. Sports Night.

NOTICES.

LIFTS

and

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FOR ALL PURPOSES.

FOR QUOTATIONS APPLY TO THE

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FIRE at Current Rates.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
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AGENTS.ASTHMA
CAN BE CURED.WHEN why be half suffocated, and sit up
all night coughing and gasping for
breath when a SINGLE DOSE OF

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief and
ensure a good night's rest. This, the
only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered
by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and
a sufferer for many years, will, if taken
when necessary, effect a radical cure of
this distressing incurable malady.Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent
Medicine Vendors.

Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

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PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. K. YAN, a Chinese graduate
studied in England, has been a teacher
in the Chinese language for many years.
He has a good method of teaching
Chinese to Europeans, and is prepared
to give a first certificate in Chinese
language. He has also a good knowledge of
English and French.Those who intend learning the Chinese
language are requested to write, care of
"The Chinese Teacher," c/o The Chinese
Telegraph, 111, Wellington Street, Hongkong.PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN
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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal banks.
Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European
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A best-class string orchestra renders selections from 1.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping people.

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Private hotel, affording every comfort. Large and airy rooms.
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For Terms apply to—MRS. LOSSIUR, Proprietress.

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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable
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Apply:—THE MANAGERS, Kowloon.
Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL." Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.NEW MACAO HOTEL,
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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1916.

THE CHINESE PRESS.

China can claim to be the oldest newspaper-producing country in the world, but if all be true that we hear from time to time, we are perhaps justified in wondering if her press has made any real progress, whether from the point of view of literature or of integrity, since those old days when she held the monopoly. When the Revolution came, one naturally looked to see a complete overhauling of the press; the more so that China contains nowadays an appreciable number of men who have studied abroad and have learned that foreign journalism, by cherishing certain traditions, has made of itself a power; at any rate in Britain, France and Italy. The chief of these traditions are accuracy and incorruptibility—the very qualities which are still most lacking in Chinese newspaper work. There is bad newspaper work and there is corruption in every country. In the British Isles, where journalism is generally admitted to be "straighter" than elsewhere, there are editors who can be "bought", and who will use their papers for unworthy purposes; but these are very much the exception. In China, however, they are the rule, as the better-informed Chinese are the first to admit.

Not only does the Peking Government appear to trouble itself little whether the papers print lies or the truth, but it also, so far as we have been able to gather, raises no particular objection to vernacular papers being conducted either by foreigners or with foreign capital, to serve some extraneous end. We have already alluded lately to a Canton paper (it may or may not be in circulation by now, for the last that we heard of it was that people refused to accept it even gratis) which was financed mainly by foreign capital and whose business it was to preach doctrines that could hardly be regarded favourably by patriotic Chinese. The Government in Canton, if not in Peking, must have been fully aware of the existence of this periodical. Then why were no steps taken to prevent its publication? If enough mud is thrown, some of it will surely adhere, and even though the respectable or the thinking portions of the population may reject a publication which they know to contain carefully-designed falsehood, there will always be—especially in China—a gullible percentage that will swallow any lie or any seditious assertion.

The swallowing of lies brings us to another form of newspaper to be found in China: that which is subsidised by Germans with the express purpose of deceiving the people as to the progress of the war, and of persuading them that the subjects of the Allied countries who are settled in the Far East have evil designs on China. The Peking correspondent of *L'Echo de Chine* stated recently that this delectable section of the native journalistic world "has been publishing information" as to the Loosikai incident, saying that negotiations between the Charge d'Affaires, M. de Martel, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, are being pursued with difficulty, and that no solution will be arrived at for a long while. The same correspondent continues: "New representations have been made recently by the British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. B. Alston, as to the publication, by the Chinese press, of lying reports on the financial situation of the English banks." Fortunately, in this case, we read: "It is believed that the authorities have received orders in consequence, and that the newspapers have been warned of the penalties which they will incur if similar things are published." Germany has not lost a single opportunity of lying wholesale—often in the most obliquely transparent manner—to the Chinese and to other Asiatics, in order to stir up strife. The Loosikai affair was far too good a chance for our enemies to let slip, for it enabled them to represent France to the Chinese as a land-grabber, and had it not been that there were wise heads on the spot ready to deal with the situation, untold harm might have resulted. Germany's next master-stroke with the Chinese was to seek to persuade them, as quoted above, that British banks were in a poor way. Only three weeks ago they continued to spread the same sort of report among the Siamese, with the result that there was a rush on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Bangkok. Of course the Germans will still lie whatever happens, but it is within the power of the Chinese Government to keep him from venturing his fabrications in the native press. Chinese editors may not always be proof against the bribes which the Boche is so ready to offer; but, if the Government has any respect for its own dignity and for the real well-being of its subjects, it will, without further delay, establish a thorough censorship over the foreign "news" circulated, and will refuse to allow foreign-capitalised papers to appear until after searching enquiry has been made as to their object.

The Obstructionists.

The other day we had something to say in regard to P.W.D. obstructionists. Since then we have had brought to our notice one of the most glaring examples along these lines that we have ever encountered. We refer to the huge conglomeration of road-making material which is at present stored along the public footpath in front of "the finest site." We were taking our mid-day constitutional along the seafront yesterday when we made the discovery. A whole strip of pavement, extending for close on thirty yards, was buried to a height of about four feet, in road-surface rubble, while the next section had been utilised for storing no fewer than one hundred barrels of pitch-tar, neatly arranged in rows of five. The result was that the use of either of these pavements was rendered absolutely impossible to the public. What we would like to know is whether the P.W.D. is a law unto itself. Had a purveyor of peanuts or a hawker of fried fish set up his stall at this spot, he would, without any ado, have been promptly "run in" and been made to pay for his temerity. But is it likely that our D.P.W. would be dragged before the magistrate? In fact, the Honourable Head of the Department was himself taking a cheery ride along the front at the time we were gazing at this collection of material. But he appeared to be far more interested in the shipping in port than in the horrible mess which his subordinates had left on the other side of the road.

An Appeal.

The acknowledgement which we printed yesterday from the *Weekly Dispatch*, of gifts of money from Hongkong with which to buy smokes for our soldiers at the Front, serves to remind the public of the splendid work which is being done through the medium of that journal's Cigarette and Tobacco Fund. For over two years now, those in charge of the Fund have been continuously sending out comforts to the men in the fighting line, and the total value of smokes thus disposed of comes to over \$115,000. The feature about this effort is that not a single penny is deducted for the working of the Fund—the whole amount subscribed is devoted entirely to the purchase of cigarettes and tobacco. A special appeal is now being made on its behalf, as it is found that the subscriptions are becoming less, whereas, to cope with the increased demands owing to the bigger number of men now at the Front, they should be expending in the other direction. Sir Edward Ward, the head of a special department appointed by the Government to control all the patriotic funds sending out comforts to the troops, has sent a letter to the managers of this Fund urging renewed efforts. "Knowing as I do how immensely soldiers look forward to receiving supplies of tobacco, cigarettes and pipes from Home," in view of this appeal, we can only express the hope that the "Magic Bag," through the use of which the local lady has raised considerable sums for the Fund, will soon be full to overflowing again.

The Allies' Reply. The Allies have surely said enough now to make Germany understand that old birds are not to be caught with chaff, and that the "peace proposals" had best be thrown on the nearest dunghill, where they rightly belong. His Imperial Majesty of Russia wasted no words, as may be seen from to-day's cable, in denouncing the position. "Who dares to think that he who began the war shall have the power to conclude it when he chooses?" That is just the kernel of the whole business. The Kaiser and his fellow maniacs could set light to the haystack; so could a hiboon; and so could a year-old baby; but the extinguishing of the fire is another story. The bringing about of peace is not a task for muscled, specked, infatuated men's work; and it is only to be accomplished by the pitiless trampling down of the bullies who, too wise in their own conceits and too puffed up with their belief in their own invincibility, forced upon the Entente a war which it would most willingly have avoided. We hope that President Wilson will wisely direct the *Tue's* message.

DAY BY DAY.

NOLIFE CAN BE PURE IN ITS PURPOSE AND STRONG IN ITS STRIFE, AND ALL LIFE NOT BE PURE AND STRONGER THEREBY.—George Meredith.

To Our Readers. Monday being New Year's Day there will be no issue of the *Telegraph* on that date.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the 316th anniversary of the foundation of the East India Company.

Public Vaccinators. H.E. the Governor has appointed Mr. Frederick Eunoje and Mr. Chung Kam-so to be public vaccinators.

Watchnight Service. At 11.15 p.m. on the 31st inst., a watchnight service will be held, with Holy Communion, at St. Peter's Church.

Postage Rates. An order made by the Governor-in-Council provides that on and after January 1, 1917, the rate of postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Sanitary Board Secretaryship. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. J. Gibbon to act as Secretary to the Sanitary Board, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 22nd inst.

Surgeon-Lieut. Balcarran. His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Dr. H. Balcarran to be Surgeon-Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, for the period of the leave of absence of Surgeon-Captain G. Montagu Harston.

Optium Possession. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, Inspector Gordon charged two women with having in their possession, at Star Ferry wharf, Kowloon, yesterday a pound and a half of raw opium. His Worship imposed a fine of \$100, or three months' imprisonment without hard labour on each defendant.

Important Regulation. A regulation made under the Vehicles and Traffic Regulation Ordinance provides that except with the written permission from the Captain Superintendent of Police, no vehicle shall be driven along and no pedestrian shall pass along or be found in the under-mentioned road between the hours of 7 p.m. and 5 a.m.—Canton Road (Kowloon) north of Navy Street and south of Jordan Road.

A Remarkable Film.

The current programme at the Victoria Theatre is one which should be seen by everyone, if only for the sake of a very remarkable three-part film: "On the Brink," which is, without question, one of the finest pictures ever shown in Hongkong, in point of perfection of acting. The play introduces two very well known French actresses: Gabrielle Robinne and Marie Louise Derval, and it is certainly a revelation in regard to the extraordinary results that can be obtained to-day by cinematographic art in depicting a purely psychological study. We have never seen a story so well told merely by facial expression. To see "On the Brink" is the next best thing to a visit to a first-class European theatre.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE.

First Aid Examination.

At a first aid examination held recently at the Tung Wah Hospital the following were successful:—

1st. Certificate.—Au Hong-kong, Cheng Ching-lam, Cheng Chow-wo, Ho Hoi-leung, Hung Wan-sang, Mok Kai-jing, Poon Hay-wai, Poon Siu-so, Fan Yau-sang, Tse Tak-po, Wong Kam-yang, Wong Tsi-shun, Wong Yan-kai.

2nd. Certificate.—J. L. Mo.

Modellion.—Si To-cheng.

Dr. B. F. Lee was the Hon. Lecturer to the class, and Dr. G. H. Thomas acted as Hon. Examiner.

1891.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending December 30, 1891.)

The Dollar. December 30.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/11.

The Libel Case.

December 24.—We have received within the past two days quite a number of letters from correspondents, dealing with the recently decided *Minkins v. Fraser-Smith* libel suit—chiefly inquiring as to what action will be taken to over-rule the one-sided and altogether unjustifiable verdict of the jury of non-descriptors who represented British Justice on the occasion, and when active operations will be commenced. However desirous we may be of retaining the full confidence of, and keeping in touch with, our readers on every matter of general interest which may become the subject of public controversy in this journal, it may be admitted that exceptions may arise when personal considerations have to be very carefully studied. And it is so in this particular matter. We have not the slightest intention of tamely submitting to the iniquitous verdict delivered by the jury last Tuesday night; but we are likewise just as averse to exposing for the special benefit of Mr. J. J. Joseph Francis, Q.C. the plan of campaign we have formed to have that verdict rendered nugatory.

A Merry Christmas.

December 24.—There will be no issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* on the 25th (Christmas Day) and 26th (Boxing Day) inst., as we desire on these days to give our hardworked staff a few hours recreation. On and after Monday next this journal will be quite up to its old form. The rumours that have been so industriously circulated these past two days by interested persons, to the effect that the Editor of this journal intends shortly shaking the dust of Hongkong off his feet, are absolutely without foundation; no amount of interested opposition can drive us from following out our policy of independent criticism in dealing with crying public abuses, and our colours have been nailed to the mast, where they will remain until wrong has been exposed and right thoroughly vindicated.

Legal Jugglery in Hongkong.

December 28.—A person named William Shakespeare, in reference to every man being imbued with a sense of justice said, almost as if he had been addressing a Hongkong special jury of non-descript Germans and hybrid Jew:—"Be just, and fear not; Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, Thy God's, and Truth's."

This is not an article on Hongkong Special Juries—local Special juries are, in our opinion, the curse of the colony, as they are generally as individuals, the mere toolies and hirelings of certain cliques and cabals who wish to "run" things for their own advantage irrespective of the public weal, and who rarely fail to allow personal prejudices to over-ride the weight of evidence, an inherent sense of justice, and the requirements of the law—but only a passing comment on a Police Court case, decided this afternoon at the Magistracy.

Our Searchers.

December 31.—We learn from Chinese sources that a petition to His Excellency the Governor, praying him to take steps to stop the wholesale search, carried on in the public streets and on the steamers, by the Opium Farmer's officers, is now being circulated and will shortly be presented to Sir William Robinson. Our Chinese fellow-citizens may be following a discreet policy in bringing this matter publicly before the Head of the Government, but really there is no absolute occasion for any such petition, as the law is perfectly clear that no person can be legally searched either on the wharves or in the street. Of course it is the duty of the Government to do anything possible to protect the Opium Farmer's interests, and searching should be carried on in this colony.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

A Further Strengthening Reported.

Messrs. Snowman and Company report as follows under date of December 23:—

Our last report was dated 9th instant, and the firm tone of the southern market therein reported upon has, meantime, still further strengthened.

Saigon-Hongkong:—Further business, at increased rates, has been done in this direction. On last going to press, the latest fixture reported was made at 76 cents and since then further closings of four regular medium-sized coasters have been made at 76, 80 and 85 (2) cents per picul. Two medium sized outsiders were also fixed on the basis of 78 and 80 cents per picul. Two fixtures of regular coasters have also been closed for round trips, Hongkong-Saigon-Hongkong—one for a lump sum of \$40,000 carrying a total of 14 laydays and the other on the basis of \$1,600 daily. Further business could probably be done but owners are inclined to hold tonnage for the time being in anticipation of further increased rates. Timechartering has been done locally for short periods, on the basis of \$15.00 per ton d.w. The local rice market has weakened considerably during the last two or three days.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 14th November, 1916, amount to 889,467 tons as compared with 762,322 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round milled rice stands at \$3.55 per picul f.o.b. for December-January shipment.

Bangkok-Hongkong:—The rate has, in the meantime, only slightly improved in this direction. Against offers, as last reported, of 90/80 cents per picul for inside/outside bar loading, although \$1.00/90 cents is now being quoted, no report is yet to hand of business having actually been done at these figures.

Saigon/Java:—No business is reported in this direction although freight could be obtained southwards. The lack of return cargo however—Java to Hongkong—is a bar to owners' fixing and until sugar moves freely northwards little can be expected to be done.

Saigon/Philippines:—The rate stands nominally at about 95 centavos to a dollar per picul. Dally/Canton:—Business could still be done in this direction but charterers are not, for the time being, inclined to come up to Owners' rates, it being anticipated that outside tonnage, due for delivery in these waters at the beginning of the year, may help to keep rates down.

Coal:—The demand is still brisk and business has been done, forward delivery, at very high rates. Reduced output in Japan, however, is responsible for fixtures to our port being few, and these, being made only by proprietors, rates are not divulged. The rate, however, should, at the moment, stand at about \$8.50/\$9.00 per ton.

Fixtures reported:—Hongkong/Hongkong \$2.00 per ton.

With the closing of the year we take the opportunity of wishing our readers the compliments of the season, and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Still Sentence for Opium Smuggling.

At the Russian Consulate, Shanghai, the other day, the assistant engineer on the s.s. *Pultava*, named Waidkoff, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and ordered to pay a fine of £100 for smuggling opium. The prosecution was at the instance of the Chinese Maritime Customs, which seized 5 lb. of the drug.

have been established long ago, but, if it cannot be too clearly understood that searching people suspected of being in possession of smuggled opium in the streets is a contravention of the law which renders the searchers liable to heavy punishment, and as no infringement on the liberty of the subject, it cannot be longer tolerated in this colony.

WOMEN'S PROGRESS IN PATHOLOGY.

How They Have Helped to Cure the Wounded.

One of the most notable examples of women coming into their own since the outbreak of war is afforded by the annual report of the Medical Research Committee. From this it is seen that over a score of women have been employed in the highly scientific work of pathology.

An important feature of the year's work, says the report, has been the increasing number of women engaged in pathological laboratories. In the past women have rarely applied themselves to pathological work. Those eligible for it have been those medically qualified, and for these—relatively few—there appear to have been calls of professional practice which have, for one reason or another, generally compelled successfully against the attractions of pathology and research.

To meet the depletion of pathological staffs at home caused by the claims of the Services, the committee have given encouragement and assistance, so far as lay in their power, to the rapid training of women as pathological assistants. Many women with a previous scientific education in other branches of biology have been able to fit themselves in a short time to give most efficient service in this way.

In addition to those to whom the Committee have been able to give advice or facilities with a view to training of this kind, the Committee have provided grants in the past year for the whole or part time scientific employment on their behalf of more than 20 women, of whom, while some are giving only skilled routine assistance, others are engaged in definite research work. Among the original schemes for research framed by the Committee before the war only three women were taking a part.

Women have been taking part in the work of the Medical Research Committee in other directions. An investigation, for instance, has been carried out by Miss May Smith and Miss Bickertoth, of Oxford, into the relation of output to fatigue among girls engaged in sorting operations, the state of fatigue being estimated by measurements of output and by an experimental psychological test.

Two ladies, Miss W. C. Collins and Mrs. Tribe have carried out clinical observations on gunshot wounds of the chest begun by Professor T. G. Brody (who has since died), and Professor J. J. Mackenzie—both captains in the Canadian Army Medical Corps, at Endell-street Military Hospital, and they have also undertaken gas analysis of breathing apparatus.

Dr. Helen Chambers, the pathologist at this military hospital, has also undertaken a special study of the bacteriology of infected wounds, and she has published, with Dr. Garrett Anderson, the results of the use of salicylic acid as an antiseptic in wounds. Women have been employed in other departments of medical research.

As regards the work carried on by the Medical Research Committee, the chairman of the body is now Major Waldorf Astor, the other members being all medical men except Lord Goschen, who occupies the position of treasurer. The secretary is Dr. W. M. Fletcher, to whom the committee pay a well-deserved compliment "for his devotion of time and energy far beyond the normal demands of his secretarial work," which has made it possible for the committee to keep in touch with the growing and changing series of investigations which they have been called upon to supervise.

War Savings. During the week ending November 11, 1916, the following Certificates were sold, bringing the total to 45,337,169. For Exchequer Bonds (5% per cent. Post Office issue) there were 35,000 applications for bonds valued at £1,700,000 in value; making a total of the given date of 122,000 applications for bonds valued at £5,000,000.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1916.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE AIR BOARD.

December 29, 7.25 p.m.
Lord Sydenham has resigned from the Air Board.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS.

December 29, 7.25 p.m.
The following have been returned unopposed as Coalition members of Parliament:—Sir William Collins, for Derby; Mr. Christopher Johnston, for St. Andrew's and Edinburgh Universities.

THE SOMME BATTLE.

The British Use of Gas.

December 29, 3.20 p.m.
General Sir Douglas Haig, in his despatch on the battle of the Somme, tells how the enemy use of liquid fire and gas compelled us, in self-defence, to retaliate, and says the armies owe much to distinguished chemists, physiologists and physicists "who enabled us to surpass the enemy in the use of means which have surprised the civilised world. Our experiences in this connection have proved that the German employment of such methods was not the result of desperate action, but was prepared deliberately."

Sir Douglas adds that evidence from prisoners and captured documents, and also our own observation, show that the enemy suffered heavily from our gas, while our means of protection from his were effective.

Finally, Sir Douglas pays a tribute to the unfailing co-operation of the French and to their splendid fighting qualities, saying that the kindness and good feeling universally displayed toward us has won our gratitude, respect and admiration.

GERMAN CLAIMS.

On the French Front.

December 29, 5.05 p.m.
A wireless German official message claims that the enemy has penetrated the French second and third lines at Hight 304 and on the southern slope of Morhonne, taking 222 prisoners and repelling counter-attacks.

In Rumania.

December 29, 5.05 p.m.
A wireless German official message says:—We stormed positions on the Transylvanian and Eastern front. We took fourteen hundred prisoners, three cannons, and eighteen machine guns. We have advanced as far as Dumitresti, twenty kilometres north-west of Rimnicul Sarat, and have captured positions between Rimnicul and the Buzai river, taking on December 28, fourteen hundred prisoners and three guns. We have captured Rachel, in the Dobrudja.

THE ALLIES DISCUSS.

Dec. 29, 7.25 p.m.

The Press Bureau states, during the past three days, there have been continuous conferences between the British Government and MM. Ribot, Thomas and other French representatives. There was full discussion and complete agreement.

FOR WAR PURPOSES.

December 29, 7.25 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces that the Minister of Munitions has appointed a committee to consider the best means to secure adequate supplies of alcohol for war purposes.

It is essential that trade requirements for the munition, transport and air services should be greatly increased.

CULTURE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

December 29, 7.20 p.m.

The Rev.—Spanton, Principal of St. Andrew's College, Zanzibar who was held a prisoner by the Germans in East Africa from the outbreak of the war till the capture of Tabora, has arrived in England.

In a Reuter interview, Mr. Spanton gives a most painful account of the sufferings of prisoners—these including men and women of superior rank and education. The Germans pursued a deliberate policy of degrading them before the natives: made them clean native latrines, drag lorries and act as labourers to native workmen. A near relative of an Indian Maharajah was similarly treated. English women and men were herded together in iron sheds, without the smallest sanitation, and with native sentries inside throughout the night.

This brutal treatment was only relaxed when the Germans saw that defeat was imminent.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID.

December 30, 1.40 p.m.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We have made a successful raid east of Leers, where the trenches were found to have been greatly damaged by our artillery.

We repulsed an attempted raid, east of Armentieres.

There has been intense reciprocal artillery firing south of the Ancre and in the neighbourhood of Berles.

"THE CLIMAX OF GERMAN SAVAGERY."

December 29, 11.30 p.m.

An Admiralty communique narrates an outrage in which German savagery over the torpedoing of merchantmen appears to have reached its climax. It describes the British steamer Westminster, proceeding to Port Said, as being twice struck without warning by a submarine, when one hundred and eighty miles from land. Four persons were killed. The Westminster sank within four minutes, and the submarine proceeded to shell the officers and crew while they were escaping from the ship in boats. The master and chief engineer were killed outright and their boat was sunk. Five other occupants are presumed to have been drowned.

The communique scathingly denounces the act of the submarine's crew as an order carried out in cold blood.

(The s.s. Westminster's registered tonnage was 4,342. She was built in 1904 by Messrs Swan and Hunter, Newcastle, and was the property of the Westminster Shipping Co. Ltd.)

SIR SAM HUGHES

Dismissed from Office.

Montreal, Nov. 14.—The dismissal of Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, by Sir Robert Borden, is the political sensation of the hour throughout Canada. While the resignation of Sir Sam Hughes had been expected by those in intimate touch with political matters since his return from England, no one looked for his blunt dismissal as announced by the Premier. Sir Robert Borden's announcement states:

"The Prime Minister has requested and has received the resignation of the Minister of Militia and Defence."

It proceeds to set forth that the step was in part the outcome of the establishment of a Ministry of Overseas Forces, and in part due to the assumption by Sir Sam Hughes of powers which, in the judgment of the Prime Minister, could be exercised only by the Government as a whole. This refers evidently to Sir Sam's appointment to the Militia Council and other appointments during his recent visit to England, all of which were cancelled by the Government on his return to Canada, while his Toronto speech, last Thursday, in which he criticised the British Army management, and declared that he had finally succeeded in securing Canadian control over the Canadian troops overseas was regarded as unwelcome and indiscreet, and probably hastened the demand for his resignation, which was sent by Sir Robert Borden on Saturday.

Ever since Sir Sam Hughes entered the Government he had been a storm centre, attacked not only by the Opposition but by members of the Government and others in the Conservative party. His methods were constantly the object of criticism, while rumors of his withdrawal from the Cabinet had been frequently in circulation. This opposition to Sir Sam Hughes became much more intense since his return from England. The rejection of the arrangements made by him regarding the overseas troops, hospitals, etc., followed by the appointment of Sir George Perley as Minister of Overseas Forces in London, with the appointment of a Parliamentary Secretary of Militia at Ottawa, left Sir Sam Hughes practically shorn of all authority, and his resignation was daily expected. The real surprise is that he waited until the Prime Minister had actually demanded his resignation, which is a most unusual course. The *Montreal Gazette*, the Government organ, this morning says:

"The announcement was not unexpected. For a long time his enemies have been more than usually severe in their condemnation of his conduct. These enemies were found in the Conservative as well as the Liberal camp; indeed, the harshest condemnation to which he has been lately subjected has been made by some who are considered supporters of the Government. There will be rejoicing over Sir Sam Hughes' fall. The country will be fortunate if his successor can continue with equal vigour and effect the gravely important work he started."

Sir Sam has issued a statement confirming his resignation and expressing appreciation of the perfect harmony with which he had been able to work with the War Office and the manner in which British statesmen were always ready to advance the best interests of Canada. He declared he would continue his military work, especially the campaign in aid of recruiting, and added: "I part from my colleagues with more or less regret, but in future, if they pursue proper lines, I will be ready to give them or anyone else cordial support." In a further statement Sir Sam Hughes took issue with the Premier as to the cause of his dismissal, declaring it to be due to a letter he had written to the Premier accusing Sir R. Borden of having made unwarranted criticism of the Minister of Militia.

There is every indication that the dismissal of Sir Sam Hughes is likely to lead to discussions which may have an important bearing on the future political history of Canada.

CHURCH SERVICES

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.

1st Sunday after Christmas 31st December, 1916. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Macfarren. Psalms: Woodward. Crotch, Woodward (30th). Te Deum: Lawes, Cooke, Hopkins. Jubilate: Goodson. Hymns: 58, 329. God save the King. Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Chants of 39th and 3 st. Magnificat: Trent (7th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Barnby (Magnificat). Carols: The first Nowell. Like silver lamps. Good King Wenceslas. Hymns: 59, 288. N.B.—Psalm 147, verses 1, 7, 12, 18, in unison. Psalm 148, verses 1, 7, 8, 12, in unison. Psalm 149, verses 1, 5, G.P., in unison. Psalm 150, verses 1, 3, 6, in unison. Carol: 1, verses 1, 6, Harmony, 3, 4, Unison. Carol: 2, verses 1, 5, Harmony, 4, Unison. Carol: 3, verses 1, 5, Harmony.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

Sunday Service, December 31, Morning 11, Hymns: 477, 526, 476, 295. Evening: 6, Hymns: 294, 481, 97, 11. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie. Watch-Night Service in the Lecture Hall at 11.15 p.m.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.

8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. 11.15 p.m. Watch Night service, followed by celebration of Holy Communion.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedders Street).

Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home

Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.

—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glen-ealy.

—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.

—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 11.20—No returns from Japan. Pressure has decreased slightly in all other districts except over S.W. China where it has increased slightly, and to the south of latitude 16° N., where it is nearly stationary.

Fresh monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 79.86 inches, against an average of 83.12 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock...	N. winds, fresh; fine.
2 Formosa Channel.....	N. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamoocks...	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director,
Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 30, 1916.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous	Day	On date	On date.
		at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.01	30.04	30.01	
Temperature	64	53	65	
Humidity	70	88	55	
Wind Direction	E	N	W	
Force	2	2	2	
Weather	0	0	0	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Highest open air temperature, in the shade				
Lowest				

H.K. Observatory, December 30, 1916.
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

HONGKONG
SHIPBUILDING.Placed Under Government
Control.

The following regulations have been made by His Excellency the Governor relating to the control of ship-building and ship-repairing facilities:—

1.—(1.) No person shall undertake or carry out any ship-building or ship-repairing work without the written permission of the Colonial Secretary.

(2.) Such permission may be given subject to any conditions or limitations which the Colonial Secretary may think fit.

2. It is hereby declared that where the fulfilment by any person of any contract is interfered with by the necessity on the part of himself or any other person of complying with any of these regulations, that necessity is a good defence to any action or proceedings taken against that person in respect of the non-fulfilment of the contract so far as it is due to that interference.

3. Every person who carries on the business of ship-building or of ship-repairing, and every person in the employment of any such person, shall forthwith on demand give to the Colonial Secretary or to any person deputed by him all such information with regard to his business as the Colonial Secretary or the person so deputed may require, and shall allow any person so deputed to search his premises and to remove any document or other thing which such person so deputed may consider necessary for the purpose of the enforcement of these Regulations.

4. No person shall for the purpose of evading any provision of any of these Regulations make any false statement or representation or furnish any false information.

5. Every person who commits a breach of any of these Regulations or of any condition imposed thereunder, and every person who aids, abets, counsels or procures any such breach, shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months and to a fine not exceeding eight hundred dollars.

6.—(1.) A summons in respect of an offence under these Regulations may be served on a body corporate or a firm by leaving a copy thereof with an adult at the last known address of the body corporate or firm.

(2.) In answer to such summons a body corporate may appear by an officer of such body corporate and a firm may appear by a partner or by a responsible representative of such firm.

7. In these Regulations:—
"Person", except so far as relates to the imposition of the penalty of imprisonment, includes a body corporate and a firm.

"Ship" includes every vessel exceeding 60 tons net register tonnage which is propelled by any mechanical means other than oars and sails.

8. These regulations may be cited as the Ship-building and Ship-repairing Regulations, 1916.

9. These Regulations shall come into force on the 8th day of January, 1917.

RIFLE LEAGUE.

H.K.V.C. v. Royal Engineers.

Shot off at King's Park range on December 24. Score:—

H.K.V.C.	R.E.s.
Sgt. Bradbury 81	Q.M.S. Williams 91
Q.S.M. Duncan 84	Q.M.S. Black 96
Cpl. Martin 85	Cpl. Grimes 77
Gar. Green 77	Sergt. Coxon 83
Gar. Ralston 79	Sergt. O'Ford 70
Cmr. Sorby 86	Cpl. Ramskill 64
Sergt. Manuk 89	Cpl. Scott 63
Pte. Evans 84	Spr. Page 66

600
Less deduction
of 4% for
Apertures Sights
697
600

"HEATHER DAY."

Final Figures Now Published.

Mr. J. H. Wallace, the Secretary of the "Heather Day" Committee, informs us that this fund is now closed, and the result is that a sum of \$1,532.28, which includes contributions of \$521.22 and \$7,9.1 from Amoy and Taipeh respectively, is available for distribution. No decision as to the allocation has, as yet, been arrived at, but the money has been remitted to London and placed on deposit with the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and will be apportioned in due course.

The delay in making arrangements for the disposal of the money in question is on account of the Committee's desire to utilise it to the best possible advantage, and to allot it to such Scottish War Funds as are most worthy and in need of support. As the result of a Committee Meeting held on December 27, a cable was despatched to Mr. C. H. Ross, a Past President of Hongkong St. Andrew's Society and who is in touch at Home with those administering Funds of the nature indicated, asking him to send, by mail, recommendations as to where amongst Scottish War Charities funds are most urgently needed. On receipt of a reply from Mr. Ross the Committee will finally decide as to the allocation, and will, in due course, publish in the local Press the names of the schemes which will benefit thereby.

The gratifying result of "Heather Day" was due to the ready backing of the Committee's efforts, and it is desired to place on record an appreciation of all assistance rendered, especially by the ladies and children, not only on November 30 itself, but in connection with preliminary arrangements as well. This opportunity is also taken to thank all subscribers for their very generous support of the scheme, and the help rendered by the following is likewise much appreciated:—Colonel Watson and Officers of 74th Pansjabie, Tai-koo Dookyard, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., Owners of Motor Cars, which were lent for Procession, South China Morning Post, China Mail, Hongkong Telegraph, Hongkong Daily Press, Kelly and Welsh Ltd., Madame Fairall, Wm Powell Ltd., Hongkong Cricket Club, Taak Cheong, Bon Ton, and Messrs Neil Drummond, George Dancoan, J. Miller, D. A. Miller, E. L. Sim.

OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of January, 1916:—

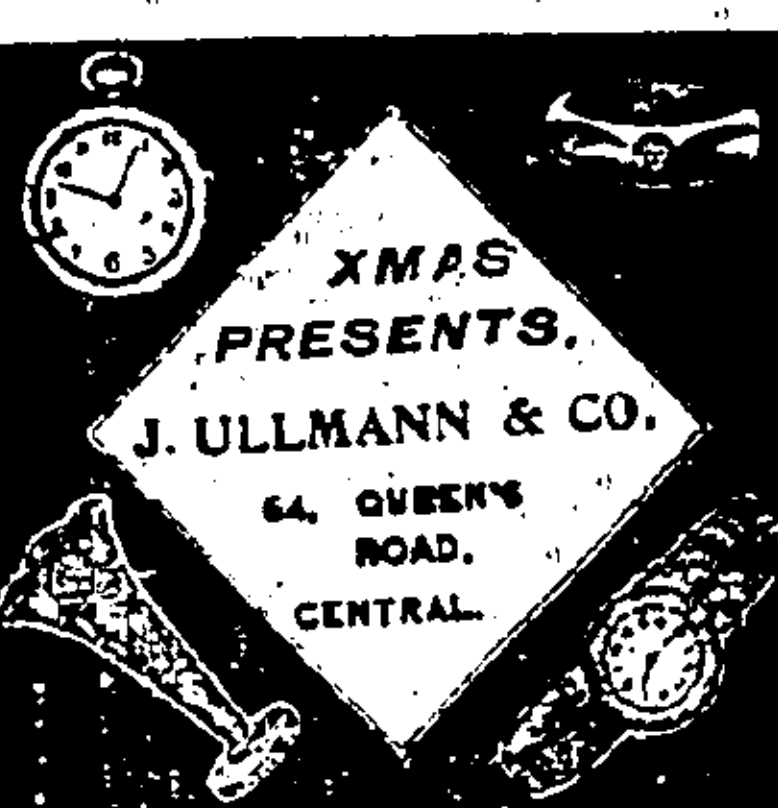
Date.	Ends.	Begins.
Jan. 1st.	6.52 a.m.	6.02 p.m.
" 2nd.	6.52	6.03
" 3rd.	6.52	6.04
" 4th.	6.52	6.05
" 5th.	6.53	6.06
" 6th.	6.53	6.07
" 7th.	6.53	6.07
" 8th.	6.53	6.08
" 9th.	6.53	6.08
" 10th.	6.53	6.09
" 11th.	6.53	6.10
" 12th.	6.53	6.10
" 13th.	6.53	6.11
" 14th.	6.53	6.11
" 15th.	6.53	6.12
" 16th.	6.53	6.12
" 17th.	6.53	6.13
" 18th.	6.53	6.14
" 19th.	6.53	6.15
" 20th.	6.53	6.15
" 21st.	6.53	6.16
" 22nd.	6.53	6.16
" 23rd.	6.53	6.17
" 24th.	6.53	6.18
" 25th.	6.53	6.18
" 26th.	6.52	6.19
" 27th.	6.52	6.20
" 28th.	6.51	6.21
" 29th.	6.51	6.21
" 30th.	6.51	6.22
" 31st.	6.51	6.23

The Nanking Murder.
Nanking, Dec. 22.—Ma, the murderer of the late Mr. Martin, of the Bridge House Hotel, was executed yesterday by strangulation.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Kennedy Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Plot No.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Content in square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	11,375 sq. ft.	11,375	about	1,125
At per acre plan.				

"GLEN" LINE (McGREGOR
GOW & CO.) LTD.

CERTAIN cargo ex M. S. "GLENARTNEY" having arrived here per S.S. "KUM-SANG," Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns, Kowloon, on WEDNESDAY 3rd January, at 10 a.m. to survey all damaged packages. Consignees of cargo arrived are requested to have representatives present. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents, "Glen" Line (McGregor Gow & Co.) Ltd., Hongkong, 9th December, 1916.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
WEDNESDAY, the 3rd January, 1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at the Godowns of The China Navigation Steam Ship Co. West Point.
(for account of the concerned).
1,000 Tons Gypsum.
On view now.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

POULTRY.

OUR
HOUSE FED CAPONSAND
CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE
FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

NOTICES.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXCHEQUER BONDS
AND WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

Applications may be made through the undermentioned Banks, from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained on application:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.
Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.



6% Exchequer Bonds

Repayable 1920

These Bonds, and the interest thereon, are free of Income Tax, if in the beneficial ownership of persons not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Bonds are issued in denominations of £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000.

The interest is payable half-yearly, on 16th February and 16th August.

Bonds can be obtained to "Bearer" or they may be registered in the books of the Bank of England.

A declaration regarding exemption from Income Tax is necessary in the case of Bearer Bonds, but the interest warrants relating to registered Bonds, without any deduction of Income Tax, can be sent direct to the owner of such registered Bonds or to his banker.

War Savings Certificates.

Value 5 years after purchase	Purchase Price
£500	£387 10 0
£1	15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all, or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full at any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transfer. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d. will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 8d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase, and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 50 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificate (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificate for £12 (purchase price 20 6s.) and £25 (purchase price £19 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, £12 and £25 Certificates are on sale at local Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 and £500 may be obtained on application to the Comptroller and Accountant General, General Post Office, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Comptroller of the Money Order Department, no Certificates will be issued at a charge of 1s. GENERAL POST OFFICE, London, June, 1916.

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates.

Purchase Price	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
387 10 -	393 15 -	418 15 -	443 15 -	468 15 -	500
310 - -	315 - -	335 - -	355 - -	375 - -	400
232 10 -	236 5 -	251 5 -	266 5 -	281 5 -	300
155 - -	157 10 -	167 10 -	177 10 -	187 10 -	200
77 10 -	78 15 -	83 15 -	88 15 -	93 15 -	100
38 15 -	39 7 6	41 17 6	44 7 6	46 17 6	50
15 10 -	15 15 -	16 15 -	17 15 -	18 15 -	20
7 15 -	7 17 6	8 7 6	8 17 6	9 7 6	10
3 17 6	3 18 6	4 3 0	4 8 0	4 13 0	5
3 2 -	3 3 -	3 7 -	3 11 -	3 15 -	4
2 6 8	2 7 3	2 10 3	2 13 3	2 16 3	3
1 11 -	1 11 6	1 13 6	1 15 6	1 17 6	2
15 6	15 9	16 9	17 9	18 9	1

N.B.—The investment may be any multiple of 15s. 6d. up to £500.

READY-TO-WEAR . . .

GREY FLANNEL
TROUSERS

\$9.50 per Pair..

COATS: To match
\$16.00 Each.

Each garment is London made,
perfect in cut and workmanship,
and well finished in every detail.

MACKINTOSH

A CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

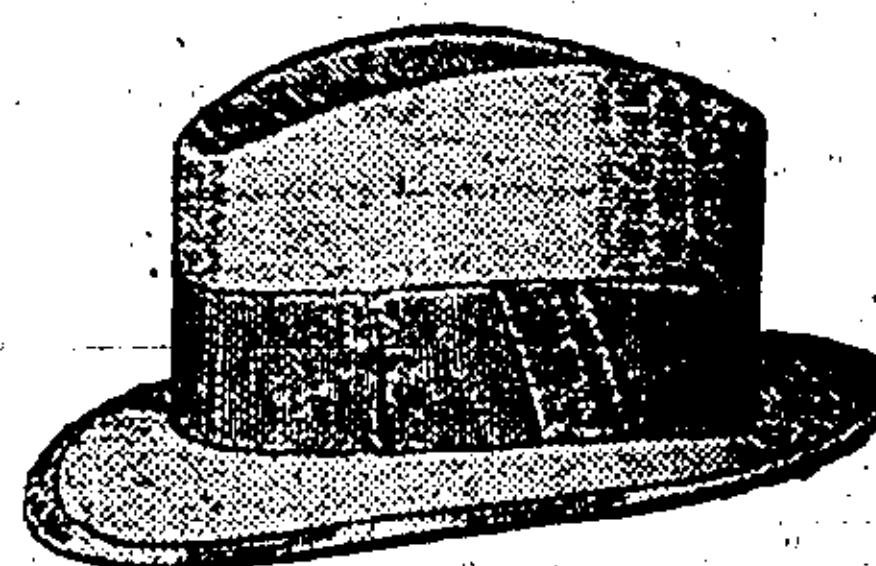
TELEPHONE NO. 28.

Wm. Powell Ltd

Glyn's Hats in
SOFT FELT, TWEED
AND VELOUR.Caps in
SMART TWEEDS
AND ALPACAS.

WM. POWELL LTD.

SOLE AGENTS.

NEW
DANCE
RECORDS

FOR

ANY SEASON.

Waltzes, One-Steps, Two-Steps, Lancers, Fox
Trots, Tangos, Quadrilles, Barn-Dances, Reels.
Etc.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322.

XMAS HAMPERS.

We beg to notify our Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following reduced Prices:

No. 1 Hamper

1 bottle	Moet & Chandon Champagne	Quart
1	D.O.M.	Pint
1	Blackberry Brandy	Quart
1	Martell's XXX Brandy	"
2	King George IV Whisky	"
1	Super Tawny Port	"
2	St. Julien Claret	"
1	Old Brown Sherry	"
1	Old Tom Gin	"
1 phial	Pomeranzen Bitters	"

No. 2 Hamper

1 bottle	Victor Clegnot Champagne	Quart
1	Martell's XXX Brandy	"
2	Perfection Whisky	"
2	Rich Old Port	"
2	St. Julien Claret	"
1	Vino de Pasto Sherry	"
1	Peppermint G. F. small	"
1	D.O.M. small	"
1	Old Tom Gin	"
1 phial	Pomeranzen Bitters	"

No. 3 Hamper

1 bottle	Burgundy	Quart
1	Peppermint small	"
1	D.O.M.	"
2	Rich Old Port	"
2	Perfection Whisky	"
1	20 years Old Brandy	"
1	Amontillado Sherry	"
2	Medoc Claret	"
1	Old Tom Gin	"
1 phial	Pomeranzen Bitters	"

Hampers of all descriptions made up to suit
Customers' requirements.

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

6, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong.

TEL. NO. 135.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	NOVARA Capt. H. R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	noon 29th Dec.	Connecting at Colombo with Mail Steamer MOOLTAN.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney	daylight 2nd Jan.	Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	NYANZA Capt. J. Gaunt, R.N.R.	about 7th Jan.	Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	SOMALI Capt. L. D. Pinckney	about 17th Jan.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at special rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to E. V. D. Parr, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Dec. 29, 1916.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days.
Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons, Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Empress of Japan	10 Jan.	Empress of Japan	28 Mar.
Monteagle	3 Feb.	Empress of Asia	12 Apl.
EMPRESS OF ASIA	15 Feb.	Monteagle	14 Apl.
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	15 Mar.		

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bill of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. BATHURST, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, Dec. 23, 1916.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 27th Dec., 1916

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Telephone No. 215

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—
Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Teneriffe	Kashima Maru Capt. K. Inadzu T. 21,000	THURS., 4th Jan. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura T. 16,000	THURS., 11th Jan. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED., 3rd Jan. at noon.
	Kamakura Maru Capt. S. Kawashima	TUES., 23rd Jan. at noon.
	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda T. 9,600	TUES., 16th Jan. at 11 a.m.
	Saki Maru Capt. K. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	TUES., 13th Feb. at 11 a.m.
OCTA via S'pore, Fong & Rangoon.	Tosa Maru Capt. O. Sakamoto T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 31st Dec.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & Cebu.	Benten Maru Capt. G. Tomida T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 14th Jan.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Totomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 13th Jan.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 17th Jan.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Satsuta Maru Capt. K. Itano T. 16,000	SATUR., 13th Jan. at 10 a.m.
	Jinsen Maru Capt. Takahashi T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 16th Jan.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	Saki Maru Capt. K. Yoshikawa T. 13,500	SATUR., 13th Jan. at 10 a.m.
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).	Toyooka M. T. 15,000	WED., 14th Feb. at 10 a.m.
NEW YORK via Manila, S'pore, S'pore, Panama and Colon	Capt. G. Shinomiya	February.

Wireless Telegraphy. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	4th Jan. 1917.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	15th Jan.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	27th Jan.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	10th Feb.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	26th Feb.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	6th Mar.

1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$619. (£124).

to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.

*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, LIMA, GUAYMAS, VALPARAISO, THENGE

BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

Kiyo Maru 1,720 - 14 knots 9th Jan. 1917.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Arakan 11th Jan. S.S. Tjisondari 11th Feb.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

Telephone No. 291.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.

JANUARY 31, APRIL 11, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNRIVALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street.

Telephone No. 291.

THE ROYAL MAIL

STEAM PACKET

COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"

Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED

KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, PHOI & PHONGSungkiang	Chenan	1st Jan. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	2nd Jan. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	3rd Jan. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Siakiang	4th Jan. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	7th Jan. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "HANUI"

EF MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming,"

and "Tea." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric

fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tea."

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Luchow," "Yingchow," "Shan-

tung," and "Sinkingang," with excellent accommodation, electric

light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular

schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving

Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and

Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and

Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoid-

ing the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Dec. 30, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjitaroen	JAVA	in port	30th Dec.	SHANGHAI
Tjilwong	JAVA & MAKASSAR	in port	2nd Jan.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and

have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at

through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	6th Jan.	27th Jan. at 11 a.m.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, en-

sureing a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are

lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric

Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

[Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Halhong... J. W. Evans ... WED., 3rd Jan. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongang	Sat., 30th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yungang	Sun., 31st Dec. at 4 p.m.
MOJI & Kobe	Kungang	Sun., 31st Dec. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sun., 31st Dec. at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow	Takang	Sun., 31st Dec. at 7 a.m.
PORE, P'ang & C'outta	Namang	Thur., 4th Jan. at noon.
MANILA	Yungang	Sat., 6th Jan. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Lokang	Sat., 6th Jan. at 7 a.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 10th Jan. at noon.
PORE, P'ang & C'outta	Sungang	Wed., 10th Jan. at noon.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 13th Jan. at noon.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers Kungang, Namang, Laisang and Fookang, leave

about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe

(Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days.

This service is supplemented by the Yatsung and Kungang

leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji

and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted

throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class

Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Okinawa, Taiwan, Dairei, Weihaiwei.

* Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad

Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Sempitan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settle-

ments are required to produce on arrival at destination passports

with their Photographs and Description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215

SHIPPING NEWS.

An Interesting Circular.

A Circular was issued recently by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire and Jardine, Matheson & Co. to captains and officers informing them that, owing to the high level of exchange, all salaries will be paid half at 1s. 9d. to the dollar and half at current rate, but not exceeding 2s. to the dollar, this arrangement to be retrospective from June 1, 1916. From January 1, 1917 the bonus of 15 per cent. on salaries will be increased to 20 per cent.

Dutch Shipbuilding.

In a long article the "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" dwells on the dangers threatening Dutch shipbuilding. It publishes a letter from a Dutch shipbuilder at present on business in Norway, who says that the Norwegian firm for which the steamer was built in Holland had to give a bank guarantee of half a million florins

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

(Continued from Page 8.)

They are "not of the Father" but "of the world." And the world passeth away, and the lust thereof; but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever." No idea of God will ever be lost, because it alone obeys the will of God. Mortal thoughts displease the divine will and are consumed as chaff.

The world at large classified ideas as both good and evil, while Christian Science lifts them to the level of God's thoughts, thus making them divine only. The Christian Scientist has ceased to use the word idea in any lower sense than the spiritual, and until others see the importance of following his example they will fail to distinguish between God's thoughts and thoughts supposed to originate in the brain, and which always were and always will be devoid of healing power. The ability to make this distinction is what enabled Mrs. Eddy to explain to the world the modus operandi of Christian healing.

MISSION OF AN IDEA.

It has well been said that "ideas are the great warriors of the world." They have fought and won its great battles. All the good and great things in human history have been achieved through the leadership of some grand idea. A divine idea is always the harbinger of justice and right. Because it is always clothed with authority and power to carry out the purpose of the divine will, it always has succeeded and always will succeed in its holy mission. The only sense of ability or power to accomplish anything worth while comes to us through some idea of God, not through any human thought. The ability to do right is not of ourselves, it is the gift of God expressed through holy thought.

Then is it not self-evident that humanity's greatest need is to grasp the thoughts or ideas of God? Need we wonder at the injunction of Scripture: "Acquaint now thyself with Him (God) and be at peace"? If we know not the thoughts that God is eternally thinking, "thoughts of peace, and not of evil," could we claim any very intimate relationship with Him? Would we feel thoroughly acquainted with some friend none of whose thoughts were ever known to us?

This then, is the primary mission of Christian Science, to acquaint humanity with God through the medium of right ideas. Not through any human thought, belief, theory or opinion can the approach to God be made. "The only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared Him." In other words, the true idea of God alone can reveal the nature of the Father. Would anyone attempt to ascertain the nature of the sun except through the rays of light which proceed from it? "No man cometh unto the Father but by me," the Master declared. Could anything be more plainly stated?

OPPOSITION TO SPIRITUAL FACTS.

Relatively speaking a divine idea never sailed upon a smooth sea. False human nature opposes it at every step. This nature is naturally unprogressive and intolerant. There is nothing more distasteful to the evil one than spiritual facts, since facts are ideas which always reveal the truth concerning evil.

The only opponent of spiritual Truth is the mortal or fleshly mind, the so-called good and evil mind of mortals. A divine idea is unintelligible to this mind. It would be inconsistent for this so-called mind not to oppose its concept of truth. Is it any wonder, then, that Jesus said to his followers: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself." Unquestionably the carnal mind was the self referred to in this passage. This mind, laden with the traditions of men, strangled by malice, envy, and hatred, torn with bitter contentions and strife, and forever hampered and limited by its unchristian belief in matter and evil, must experience a change of heart before surrendering its opposition to spirituality.

Christian Science is here to bring about this change of heart, and the scene of transformation is already active and wide-spread. Thousands who at one time were bitterly opposed to Christian Science have in their extremity gone to it for help, have received their healing, and are now among its most ardent advocates. Here is tangible proof of the unreality of what is termed opposition to Truth.

Is it not the height of inconsistency to call ourselves the children of God and then to claim relationship with five physical senses which

constantly disobey His laws? Surely there is something wrong in the human order of things, and the sooner humanity looks within to discover what it is that would crucify the Christ, Truth, the sooner will it be awakened to know God aright, and to prove by demonstration that Love "thinketh no evil."

HEALTH AND DISEASE.

Christian Scientists are a great deal more interested in the subject of health than in disease. They have found out that the right idea of health when intelligently presented to humanity is far more contagious than the thought of disease. They do not believe in getting sick and then having to become proficient in a knowledge of disease before learning how to be well. They have learned that health is the normal condition of man in Christian Science, and that disease is a mistake of the human mind to be corrected by right understanding of health as an attribute of God.

They are fully convinced through the teaching and practice of Christian Science that a negative or human knowledge of disease never has healed and never will heal any one, but that a positive or demonstrable knowledge of the Truth enables one to overcome belief in disease. When belief in it is destroyed there is no longer any disease to be healed. One's belief in the power, presence and reality of disease can never bring succor from suffering. Recourse to a higher state of consciousness is man's only remedy for disease or sin. And how shall this be attained? Only through the acceptance and adoption of some idea of truth, which transcends human knowledge. Truly saith the psalmist: "The entrance of thy words giveth light." God's words are expressions of the nature of God or good, and it is through these ideas that all the enlightenment of the ages has come. The entrance of sick or sinful beliefs into human consciousness only hinders the recognition of God's thoughts.

The present widespread interest in spiritual things is solely due to the transforming influence of the true idea of God as voiced to the world in Christian Science. This idea is the harbinger of health, strength and happiness. It has no knowledge of disease or suffering to impart.

The absence of light, which we call darkness, is dispelled the moment the light is allowed to enter. Just so with disease, it also is dissipated the moment the right idea of health is allowed to dominate human consciousness. Whatever is corrective or reformatory must emanate from God. One human belief will not correct another. One sin will not correct another sin. A lesser evil cannot do away with a greater one. No human mistake can correct another mistake. It is a mistake to believe in the actuality of anything which does not emanate from God. If sickness and suffering are of God, Jesus would not have healed them. Nor could Christian Science heal them today if they are a part of the divine consciousness. The right idea or conception of God reveals them as human mistakes or errors of mortal thinking, and only as the Christ Mind is put on and the carnal or mortal mind put off can such mistakes be corrected or destroyed. In other words, Christ is the one and only saviour of mankind, and Christ is the true reflection of God who is infinite Life, Truth and Love. Because Christian Scientists understand the divinity of the Christ they are enabled to heal the sick and reform the sinner.

No wonder Solomon said, "Get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding." Jesus did not advise us to acquire a knowledge of disease in order to heal disease. He did not counsel his followers to study medical works in order to cope intelligently with the ill of the flesh. He did not say to study what the world says about sin in order to avoid its experience. What did he say? "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness," which is equivalent to saying, "Seek ye first the spiritual understanding of God and his right thoughts or ideas." Christian Science has come to open the door of consciousness to receive this understanding of God and to apply it to the correction of every human mistake. Before Christian Science came, who of us, regardless of our religious convictions, knew how to correct the belief in sickness or suffering? Did we not rather hesitate to magnify its seeming presence by voicing the belief to all with whom we came in contact? Did we not ally ourselves on the side of physical sense by admitting that we had the ailment, that it actually belonged to us? And did we not often send for the trusted family doctor who invariably confirmed our

fears! And what next? Why, he then went to work to prove both to himself and to his patient that the so-called ailment didn't really belong to him after all! Had it been a part of the real man he would have been obliged to have it forever.

How do we deal with this subject in Christian Science? We agree to disagree with the very first approach of disease in any form, recognizing such approach as the tempter suggesting life and intelligence in matter and a power apart from God. We strive to maintain a mental poise on the side of harmonious being, by contending for the reality and supremacy of spiritual existence. We seldom voice error to any one. This enables us to magnify good and to minimize evil, and by acknowledging God's omnipotence and omnipresence we soon experience a normal state of mind and body. By working through the understanding instead of blind belief, we lose our false sense of discord, and thought is uplifted and purified. We are that much nearer the kingdom of heaven.

Under all forms of material and erroneous mental treatment thought is left buried in the belief of life in matter, hand in hand with the admission that we not only had the disease but that we may have it again. Christian Science enables us to see that the belief in disease is what needed treatment, and not the real man. As this is spiritually understood we are enabled to declare intelligently and without fear of contradiction that as God's children we never really had the disease and

TRUE FREEDOM. never can have it. It is this perception of Christian metaphysics that makes it possible for humanity to escape "from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

The greatest reform movement on earth today, is Christian Science healing, because it means the coming of Christ to human consciousness. One who honestly approaches Christian Science, even as a remedy for some so-called physical ailment, will meet with the greatest surprise of his life. Selfishly thinking that he would be satisfied with bodily healing he is amazed to find himself face to face with infinite blessings immediately available. With the exuberance of newly kindled joy he is wont to exclaim: "It is too good to be true!" But he very soon realizes that he is but awakening to the truth of his being, that man in the image and likeness of infinite Mind is the natural recipient of all good.

It must therefore be seen that Christian Science healing is no impractical or theoretical vagary of the human mind. On the contrary it means transformation of the body by the renewing of the mind. It means the mental readjustment of every human condition. It is one's only passport to happiness and success. It means conformity to law and order, the ability to think and to do as God would have one think and do.

When brought face to face with the goodness and grandeur of infinite Mind, the thought of physical healing pales into insignificance. But as an essential of Christian development and progress, as an awakening from a material to a spiritual sense, its importance cannot be overestimated. Regardless of race or creed, one must experience and understand the Christ healing before one can find one's way into "the secret place of the Most High."

As Jesus plainly stated it: "If I with the finger of God cast out devils, no doubt the kingdom of God has come upon you." (Luke xi: 20). Christ could not come to one without making known his healing presence. His coming is not a theory but an actuality, an unavoidable, incontrovertible, demonstrable fact, an active vitalizing prelude to all true spiritual attainment.

ONE ANTIDOTE. It is the mission of Christian Science to overcome faith in so-called human antidotes, and to point humanity to the one perfect ever-present antidote of divine Love. Jesus prescribed one universal remedy for every human discord, whether in the form of sin or sickness. He said: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

This meant something more than to pay him a personal visit, else his words are a mockery to present day Christians. It means to gain an understanding of the Christ, Truth, as the one and only Saviour of mankind and this is done only through a renewing of the mind or consciousness of mortals. A mind laden with images of sin and disease has not experienced the coming of Christ. It may profess belief in God, but such belief fails to bring salvation or even succor from suffering. A spiritual glimpse of the eternal

unity of God and of man in His image and likeness is the great burden-lifter of mankind. It brings a sense of peace, joy and health that surpasses all human knowledge. It softens the disposition, chastens the affections, silences false pride and self-will, comforts the sorrowing, quenches false appetites, and last but not least, it does away with the evidence of disease. Thousands of witnesses in all parts of the world will testify under oath that Christian Science has healed them of so-called incurable diseases. There can be no intelligent denial of such testimony. The evidence is overwhelming that Christian healing is today an established fact in the world.

OUR LEADER. Mrs. Eddy's vision of the Christ not only healed her of the effects of a so-called fatal accident, but enabled her to reach a purified mental height, where she could spiritually discern the deep things of God and give them to the world. She named her discovery Christian Science. She was, to use her own words, "only a scribe echoing the harmonies of heaven in divine metaphysics" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 115). Consequently she had no excuse to offer for inditing the pages of Science and Health. The world owes a profound debt of gratitude to this noble woman for what is contained in this unique book. There are many thousands who can testify that the Bible was a sealed book before Science and Health came to them.

Mrs. Eddy as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, fought the good fight and bravely won her laurels. Her works which have followed her have proved her one of the greatest and yet most humble of religious leaders and teachers. (Continued on page 11.)

FALSE TEACHING.

The world is burdened with false teaching. There is much concerning health and disease which is misleading in the extreme. It is the province of Christian Science to correct such teaching by turning the thought of humanity to Christ Jesus as the sole authority on all subjects essential to human progress and happiness.

Who could accuse Jesus of ever establishing a clinic? He paid little attention to disease or its symptoms, but he constantly healed the sick by the spoken word, and he bade his followers do likewise. His ideals of Life embraced no knowledge of disease as an entity or reality. His mission, as well as that of Christian Science, is to prove such knowledge unreal, a nonentity. This was not and cannot be done by human argument or reasoning. It requires spiritual understanding, and according to Scripture this understanding is a "knowledge of the holy," or holy one.

What would be thought of a watchmaker who should establish a school for the purpose of teaching and studying the subject of broken watches? In what way would such a course of study assist in the construction of a perfect watch? Would years of study of counterfeits enable one to detect a spurious bill sooner than could one who is thoroughly familiar with the genuine bill?

Would the moralist who spent the most of his time in looking into vice and wickedness be enabled to impress his followers with a sense of purity and moral rectitude? Would not this negative re-search on his part tend to dim his perception of spirituality? It is "the pure in heart" who see God. Has anyone ever heard of a school of mathematics where mistakes in calculation are specialized to the exclusion of the rule of exactness which alone enable one to correct such mistakes? What housewife would add to her skill in breadmaking who devoted her time and attention to analyzing and classifying different kinds of unpalatable bread?

Which engineer would you sooner trust to pilot you safely across mountain and plain, the one whose thought is prone to dwell upon the possibility of accidents, or the one who is fearlessly and confidently resting in the thought of safety and divine protection?

Would a human parent be very liable to advise his child to make such work, as known as Christian Science practitioners. Their mission is not primarily to effect physical healing, but to bring to humanity a scientific understanding of God and His "saving health." This right idea of health acts as a spiritual leaven, purging out of human consciousness every erroneous or unholy thought.

There is nothing more sacred than treatment in Christian Science, and the world that this is a very sure

method of perpetuating disease and of eradicating one's true sense of health. Since this method has been in vogue diseases and fear have multiplied and suffering has increased.

One of the first lessons of Christian Science is to reverse this barbarous habit of thinking, talking, and heralding the symptoms of disease. There is nothing more enervating and demoralizing than to magnify in thought some phase of evil which one would overcome or destroy. Can the popular evil of so-called disease germs ever be eradicated without ceasing to fear it and without ceasing to hear, think and talk about such subjects? Every professing Christian should know that the mental image of disease is one of his very worst enemies, and that the Christ or true idea of God comes to rid him of this enemy. He will then recognize Christian Science as his best friend and become a staunch advocate of health and an opponent of disease. He will study, think and talk about the thing he wishes to experience, and not about its opposite.

There is a lesson for us all in the experience of the specialist who often succumbs to the very disease of which he has made a specialty. Many of us also know the effects of reading medical works.

Why should humanity be loath to hear the truth about the action of wrong thought and to take the necessary steps to correct it? Why should it be sceptical concerning the only possible means of protection from erroneous beliefs?

PROTECTION.

Protection is divine, not human. The law of right is the only law of protection. Only an ignorance of God could tempt one who is doing wrong to ask for protection in his wrongdoing. Truth does not protect error, Love does not protect hate. Right thought is no protection to wrong thought, but when mortals repent, change their mode of thinking, divine protection is near at hand.

"Man's inhumanity to man" is all based upon a misunderstanding of God and man. Can such inhumanity be done away with without a correct idea or understanding of God? Indeed not! No more than could a mistake in computation be eliminated without a correct understanding of numeration. The right idea of Love is the only remedy for fear or hate. The study of a hundred volumes of human dissertation on the subject of revenge would never overcome revenge.

Whatever is inherently right, being a law unto itself, is its own protection. Right thinking is right practice. Wrong thinking is wrong or malpractice. The one needs no have it if it wanted it.

If Christian Science practice is protection, the other could not be right,—and we know that it is right,—then no human legislation against it can avail anything, since there is and can be no law against the operation of God's law. A right idea in action expresses the power, law and dominion of its Principle, God. It needs no excuse for being about the Father's business, any more than does the sun for shining alike upon the just and the unjust.

PRACTITIONER AND TREATMENT. In deference to the world's ignorance of Christian metaphysics we speak of treatment and practitioner in Christian Science. Students of Christian Science who have experienced healing and regeneration, who have made a thorough study of our Leader's works, and are loyal to her teachings, are in a position to prove to others their understanding of the Christ healing. Through what is known as treatment hundreds of persons throughout the world are daily being healed in Christian Science. Such treatment is not the erroneous influence of any form of mesmerism or hypnotism, of one human mind over another, but is the activity of the Word of God in human consciousness. It is the mental approach or coming of the right idea of God. It is the prayer that knows, instead of believes, what constitutes the kingdom of God in man.

Many who are sufficiently purified in thought and manner of living to express the right idea of treatment, and who can devote their time to such work, are known as Christian Science practitioners. Their mission is not primarily to effect physical healing, but to bring to humanity a scientific understanding of God and His "saving health." This right idea of health acts as a spiritual leaven, purging out of human consciousness every erroneous or unholy thought.

There is nothing more sacred than treatment in Christian Science, and

the practitioner who lets God give the treatment is indeed a true follower of the Christ. The real work of the practitioner is to purify his own consciousness so that it may become a transparency for Truth to shine through. He arrogates no power to himself. He indulges in no self-glorification. He judges no man.

The practitioner is therefore no mental freak or prodigy: he wins his laurels through faithful systematic work. He knows that "to work is to pray" and that the only service is a service of love. His God-corrected mentality, constantly radiating Truth and Love, is a boon to any community. As a right thinker his moral and spiritual censorship of world conditions is constantly sifting the chaff from the wheat. He is constantly doing as he would be done by and loving his neighbour as himself, in a word, minding his own business.

THE TEXT-BOOK.

Along with all great subjects Christian Science has its text-book, Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy. This book is indeed a spiritual key to the Bible, and as such it has proved itself to be the Bible's best friend. It has opened up the hidden spiritual or metaphysical meaning of the Scriptures, has caused thousands of persons to reverence the "book of books" as never before, to ponder and study its sacred pages from a pure sense of love for the Truth, has greatly increased its sale and circulation, in fact has made the Bible an indispensable companion in numberless homes in all sections of the world.

Despite all opposition to what the world imagines Christian Science to be, the demand for Mrs. Eddy's book is constantly increasing, and its inspired healing message continues to bring joy and happiness into the lives of suffering humanity. In the words of one who has recently tasted the word: "I have been studying Christian Science for nearly a year. Need I say that I have just begun to live? I have burst the chrysalis of ignorance and doubt, of misunderstanding and fear, and am joyfully beholding the beauty, the wonder, and the depth of meaning of 'a new heaven and a new earth.' My whole plan of thought and action has been revolutionized. I have found health; but above and beyond that, I have found that peace which passeth all understanding." The silent influence of a book that will accomplish such wonderful results cannot be stopped by the frenzied attempts of malice or intolerance.

Science and Health is making its appeal to all humble-minded persons. Through a prayerful study of the book thousands are daily experiencing moral and physical healing and acquiring a demonstrable understanding of Truth.

Little reason then why it should not appeal to all classes of people in their varied vocations. Some of the leading artists, actors, musicians, authors, professors and scholars of the day will tell you that Science and Health is their daily companion, and that they draw their inspiration from its sacred pages. Prominent business men the world over say the same thing. They will also declare that their application of the Principle of Christian Science has brought them their only success in business.

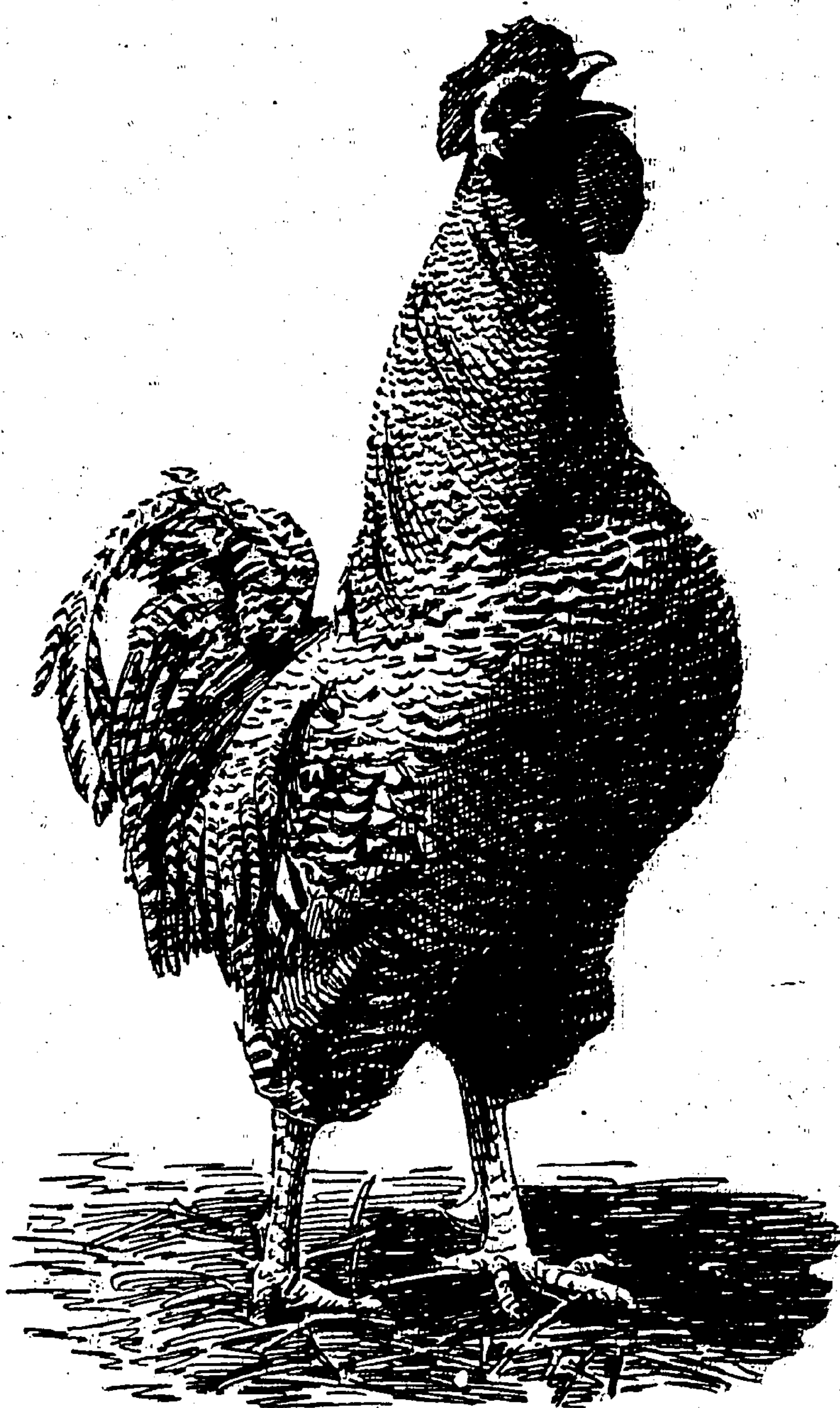
Broad-minded ministers, physicians and lawyers, and many more of the world's best people are studying the Christian Science text-book, some openly, others in the quiet of their homes. Thus the leaven of Truth is at work, sometimes in directions where least expected. The Christian Science churches are constantly increasing in number and in membership, and in this connection let it be remembered that the only pastor of the Church of Christ, Scientist, is the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures.

Results certainly prove that the Christian Science text-book is a scientific presentation to the world of right ideas. These brave warriors of the mental realm will continue to "fight the good fight of faith" and to "lay hold on eternal life," until "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." (Hab. ii: 20).

In the words of Abraham Lincoln: "Happy day when all appetites controlled, all senses subdued, all matters subjected—mind, all conquering mind, shall live and move; the monarch of the word 'Glorious consummation!'"

There is nothing more sacred than treatment in Christian Science, and the world that this is a very sure

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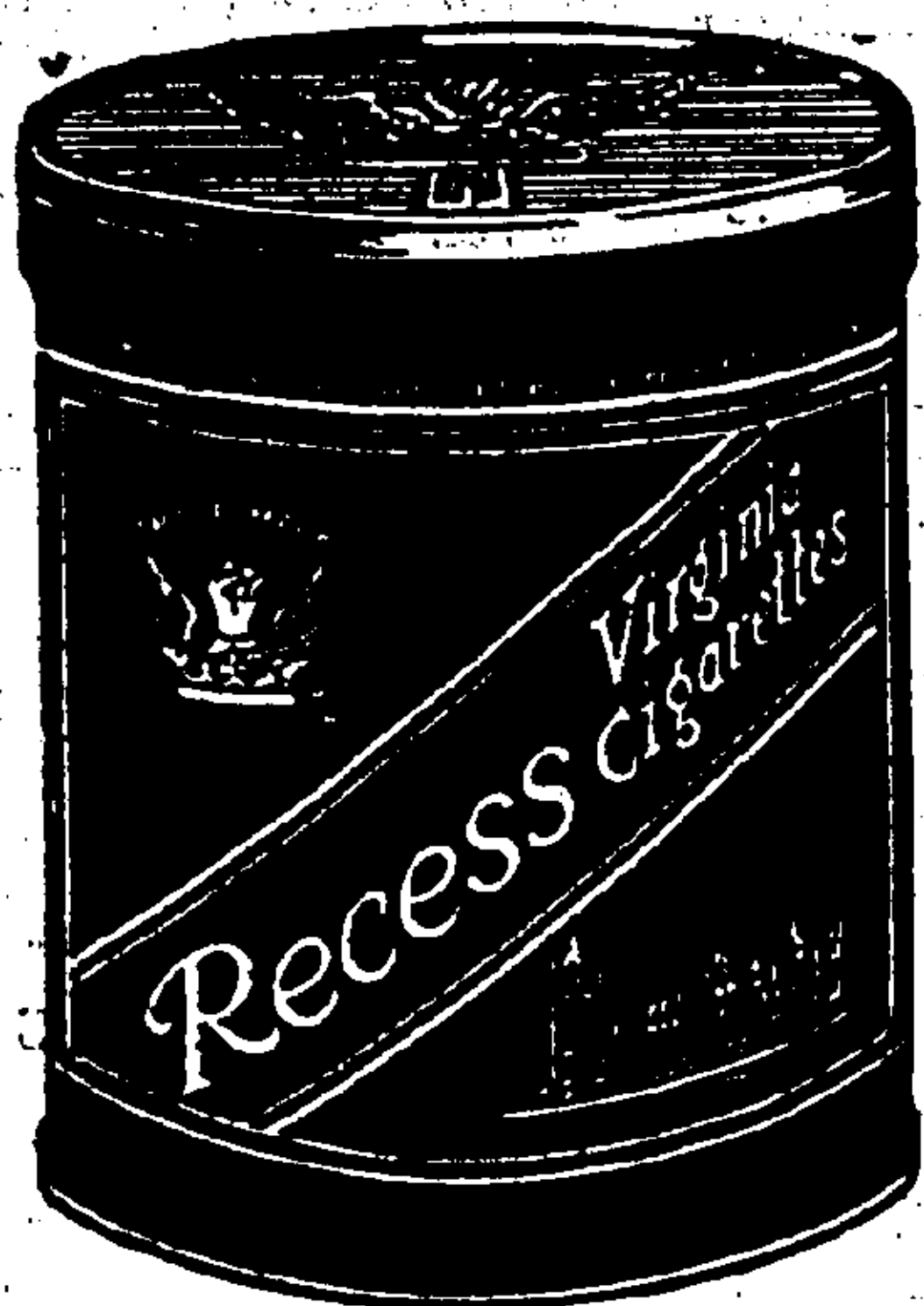
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NEW YEAR'S DAY.

TIFFIN.

NO PUNCH TICKET.

Price \$1.00

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- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Turtle Soup | 2. Consomme au Celery |
| 3. Fried Schnapper | 4. Baked Fish |
| 5. Chicken Cutlets | 6. Ox Kidney Sauté |
| 7. Roast Pigeon on toast | 8. Roast Sirloin of Beef and Horse radish |
| 9. Roast Saddle of Mutton | 10. Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce |
| 11. Roast Capon | 12. Roast Goose and Apple Sauce |
| 13. Boiled Potatoes | 14. Roast Potatoes |
| 15. Petit Pois | 16. French Beans |
| 17. Plum Pudding & Brandy Sauce | 18. Apple Pie |
| 19. Cream Cheese | 20. Roquefort Cheese |
| 21. Mixed Salads | 22. Tea and Coffee |

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

DINNER.

(EVENING)

NO PUNCH TICKET.

Price \$1.00

7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Cauliflower Soup | 2. Princess Soup |
| 3. Fried Soles | 4. Boiled Fish and Parsley Sauce |
| 5. Forced Chicken | 6. Stewed Sweetbread with Tomatoes |
| 7. Roast Sirloin of Beef | 8. Roast Saddle of Mutton |
| 9. Roast Turkey and Cranberry Sauce | 10. Roast Capon |
| 11. Roast Goose and Apple Sauce | 12. Roast Potatoes |
| 13. Boiled Potatoes | 14. French Beans |
| 15. Plum Pudding & Brandy Sauce | 16. Apple Pie |
| 17. Mince Tart | 18. FRUITS |
| 19. Cream Cheese | 20. Roquefort Cheese |
| 21. Mixed Salads | 22. Tea and Coffee |

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IN ACCORDANCE with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 1st January, 1917.

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NOTICE is hereby given that as from 1st January 1917 the Company's Offices will be removed to No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central (next to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation).
JOHN de B. LANGSTIER,
acting Local Manager.
Hongkong 27th December 1917.

HEROIC NURSE OF THE BERTANNIC.

Marvellous Coolness and Discipline in Face of Death.

Athens, Nov. 22.—The sinking of the great hospital ship B. Bertannic near the Greek island of Zia on Tuesday was attended by cool heroism and by a scene of bravery which will not quickly perish from the story of the great war.

Not even on the Birkenhead, not even when the Titanic kept its midnight trust with death, did British men and women behave with such sterling courage and unflinching discipline.

"I know that women can be brave," said one of the Royal Army Medical Corps officers, "but I never dreamed they could rise to such heights of cool, unflinching courage as those nurses did when under Miss Dowse, the matron, they lined up on deck like so many soldiers, and unconcerned and calmly waited their turn to enter the boats."

"We men are proud of them, and we can only hope England will hear of their courage. They were magnificent."

Devotion to Duty.

And I must return to this feature of their spirit and devotion to duty. Imagine this appalling and sudden disaster, and the cool fashion in which those young women looked right into the face of death. Then, when the terrible day was over, a number of them went cheerily off to the Russian hospital and service on duty all night. And yet in the morning they were bright and lively, and even went sightseeing in Athens.

"Look," said one, "I've got a souvenir. I was using this fork at breakfast when the explosion occurred, and I put it in my pocket to keep as a souvenir."

Miss Dowse, who went through the siege of Ladysmith, made the following statement to me:—

"The ship had all the hospital marks, and was fitted up like the best shore hospitals. It is impossible to understand why the ship was attacked."

"We were bound for Mudros and when the disaster occurred had everything ready to take on board the sick and wounded there. I had with me 76 nursing sisters, mostly belonging to Queen Alexandra's Nursing Staff, together with four stewesses. They are all English, and happily all are saved, though on landing on the island we had long minutes of anxiety, for one boat did not reach land till long after the others."

"We had no patients on board, excepting a few of the staff who were down with slight indispositions. We were able to carry these on deck and get them away."

All Belongings Lost.
"The explosion occurred when we were breakfasting. We heard something, but had no idea the ship had been hit or was going down. Without alarm we went on deck and there awaited the launching of the boats. The whole staff behaved most splendidly, waiting calmly, lined up on deck."

"We were obliged to leave behind us our belongings such as medals, watches and money, and here we are with nothing but what we stand up in. We came here from the island in the Heroic and the Scourge, and were taken on board the British flag ship, where we had tea. Everybody was most kind, and it is impossible to say adequately how thankful we are for that."

"We were two hours in the boats. The Huns, however, could not have chosen a better time for giving us an opportunity to save those on board, for we had all risen. We were near land, and the sea was perfectly smooth. Although all my nurses reached here last night exhausted and distracted—scarcely one of them could have slept without dreaming of drowning, and would have been disturbed by the slightest noise—the portion of the staff who accompanied the wounded to the Russian hospital stayed on duty all night, and will be relieved by another section this morning."

There were a number of boy scouts on board employed as messengers. The purser tells a good story of his boy scout. When the ship was struck the boy came up, calmed, and asked if he could do anything.

GERMAN OFFICER'S DESPERATE APPEAL.

His Battalion Reduced to Fifty Men.

Prem Camp, Nov. 21.—British troops were beating very fiercely the German positions beyond the cemetery, on the road leading northwards from Beaumont Hamel to Serre, when the following dramatic message, sent away by the officer commanding one of the German positions, fell into our hands:—

9.20 a.m., Nov. 18.

The English have already broken through the switch line by 1.8. Early help alone can make good. Machine-gun ammunition, machine-guns, and hand grenades urgently needed, as the enemy has captured our ammunition reserve.

We have no water, and the men have drunk nothing all day.

Of the second battalion 23d Regiment there are only 50 men left. We have blocked the switch line 20 metres to the right of the Soden trench.

The English are already leading away our men. Please reinforce quickly.—(Signed) Lieut. 2nd Batt. 23d Regt.

Written below this message, on the same piece of paper, is a second message from a machine-gun company's officer, which said:—

Two machine guns of the 185th lost. Detachment of No. 2 gun are dead. We can hold out for another hour.—(Signed) Lieut. 185th Machine Gun Co.

The switch or linking trench referred to in the first message runs off Lager Alley trench, north of Beaumont Hamel. Soden trench runs off Passieu Alley, a little farther to the east.

There is only one point to add to this graphic little document: the German reinforcements did not arrive.—Reuter.

"Yes," said the purser, "just wait a while, for I shall want you in a few minutes."

The boy stood at his post for ten minutes while the boat was steadily sinking, and then, when the purser gave him his orders, he went off with the remark, "It's been a big explosion, sir, but I don't think it will do us much harm."

The Purser's Lament.

A tribute is due, too, to the coolness of the purser himself. He saved all the papers on the ship, and when everything had been done, calmly went back to his cabin and put on a clean collar. "I wish," he declared later, lamenting a new suit which he had lost, "I had also changed my clothes. I had seven minutes I could have done it in."

Evidence gathered that the disaster was due to a submarine. The islanders say that they saw a submarine near the shore.

Four of the victims were buried this afternoon at the St. Denis Cemetery, Paris. The British naval attaché attended, and all the other Entente Legations were represented and sent wreaths.

Detachments of British and French sailors followed the coffin to the burial place.—George Kenwick in the Daily Chronicle.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on a Second Extra.

On the 29th at 11.15—No return from Japanese balloons. Pressure has decreased moderately along the coast from Shanghai to Hsiphong and slightly elsewhere.

The anticyclone is probably moving eastward. The monsoon will moderate along the east coast of China and over the S. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 79.84 inches, against an average of 83.11 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1. Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.
2. Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong to fresh.
3. South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4. South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. December 29, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Force	Weather
Victoria	6a						
Hongkong	6a						
Kowloon	6a						
Taiwan	6a						
Shanghai	6a						
Amoy	6a						
Swatow	6a						
Taihu	6a						
Tientsin	6a						
Kobe	6a						
Yokohama	6a						
Manila	6a						
Cebu	6a						
Surabaya	6a						
Batavia	6a						
Singapore	6a						
Penang	6a						
Calcutta	6a						
Rangoon	6a						
Bombay	6a						
Madras	6a						
Calcutta	6a						
Rangoon	6a						
Bombay	6a						
Madras	6a						

Victoria	6a	30.41	24	67	n	6	o
Hongkong	6a						
Kowloon	6a						
Taiwan	6a						
Shanghai	6a						
Amoy	6a						
Swatow	6a						
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T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 29, 1916.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a squally rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a low water.

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A. D. C. PRODUCTION.

on behalf of the
"STAR & CARTER FUND"for Soldiers and Sailors totally
disabled in the W. r.POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE
TO-NIGHT.